

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1802.

VIENNA, May 26.

THEY write from the frontiers of European Turkey, that the pacha of Janina has made an irruption into Albania, and has taken possession of that province: he means, it is said, to unite it to his province, and to form a state independent of the Porte.

PARIS, May 9.

A duel has been fought between Destaing and Regnier, two French generals, who were in Egypt. The latter had censured the conduct of the former in a battle. They fought with pistols at 20 paces; advancing two paces at each shot. Destaing was killed on the third shot. He had rejected all overtures for a compromise. A duel between Regnier and Menou was expected; but the first consul ordered the former to Bourdeaux, and from thence to St. Domingo. Menou enjoys the smiles of Buonaparte.

Bertin is appointed colonial prefect at Martinique.

The refugee colonial proprietors in France, have petitioned the government for assistance.

The French government is much engaged in making arrangements for engrossing as many of the advantages of the trade of the world as possible.

The Turkish government has not yet been able to reduce Egypt to obedience and tranquillity.

The Sundays are more brilliant than ever. The decade is at present as much forgotten, as if one thousand years had elapsed since the furor of republicanism had first called it into existence.

LOUISIANA.

Bernadotte, who was preparing for Louisiana, has suddenly deferred his departure, and dismissed the persons who were arranging the new system of government.

Acts of the government.

Extract from the registers of the deliberations of the conservative senate of the 8th of May, 1802.

Deliberation, containing the resolution of the first consul of the republic.

The senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 90th article of the constitutional act;

Having seen the message of the consuls of the republic transmitted by three orators of the government, relative to the peace between France and England.

After having heard its special committee, charged by its arrest of the 6th instant to present a report on the testimony of gratitude proper to be given to the first consul of the republic.

Considering that in the circumstances in which the republic is at present placed, it is the duty of the conservative senate to employ every means in its power to give to the government that stability which can alone multiply its resources, inspire confidence without, establish credit within, encourage its allies, discourage secret enemies, extinguish the flames of war, ensure the enjoyment of the fruits of peace, and leave to the wisdom of futurity the means of executing all that can be conceived necessary for the happiness of a free people.

Considering that our supreme magistrate, after having so often conducted the republican legions to victory, delivered Italy, triumphed in Europe, Africa and Asia, and filled the world with his renown, has preserved France from the horrors of anarchy, by which it was menaced, extinguished the revolutionary flame, dispersed factions, put an end to civil discord and religious troubles, added to the benefits of liberty, those of order and security, hastened the progress of science, consoled humanity, and given peace to the continent and the ocean, has the greatest right to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, as well as the admiration of posterity.

That the wish of the tribunate, communicated to the senate, in the sitting of this day, may be considered, in this instance, as that of the French nation.

That the senate cannot express more tolerantly to the first consul, the gratitude of the nation, than in giving him, a splendid proof of the confidence with which he has inspired the French people.

Considering lastly, that the second and third consuls honourably seconded the glorious labours of the first consul of the republic.

From all these motives, and sufferings having been collected by sacred scrutiny, the senate decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The conservative senate, in the name of the French people, testifies its gratitude to the consuls of the republic.

2. The conservative senate decrees: citizen Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic

for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed, by the 39th article of the constitution.

3. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the legislative body, to the tribunate, and to the councils of the republic.

(Signed)

TRONCHET, President.

CHASSEROT and SERRURIER, Sec'ries.

By the Conservative Senate.

The Secretary-General.

(Signed)

CAUCHY.

Paris, May 1, 1802.

Buonaparte, first consul of the republic to the conservative senate.

Senators,

The honourable proof of your esteem, contained in your deliberations, of the 8th inst. will be always deeply engraven on my heart.

The suffrages of the people has invested me with supreme authority. I should not think myself assured of your confidence, if the act which retains me in that authority was not still sanctioned by them. For the last three years fortune has smiled upon the republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have been loaded with its favours, have at last found that they had lived some years too long. The interest of my glory and of any happiness seem to fix the period when the peace of the world was proclaimed, as the term of my public life. But the glory and happiness of a citizen ought to give way, when the interest and good wishes of the state call upon him. You think I owe this new sacrifice to the people; I will make it, if the wishes of the people command me to do that which your suffrages have authorized.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

Decree of the 16th instant.

The conservative senate taking into consideration, that the resolution of the first consul is a splendid mark of homage paid to the sovereignty of the people; that the people, consulted on their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits than these interests themselves, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French people shall be consulted upon this question,

Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life?

2. Registers shall be opened in each commune, where the citizens shall be invited to give their votes upon this question.

The other articles prescribe the mode in which the suffrages of the people are to be collected.

LONDON, May 10-17.

The debates in both houses last night upon the definitive treaty, were animated and important, and carried in one house to a length, we believe, almost unparalleled. The house of lords sat till eight this morning. The house of commons adjourned at three o'clock, and the debate is to be resumed this day. Mr. Fox, we believe, was not in the house last night. We may be permitted, however, to make one general remark, that those who believe the peace likely to be a very permanent and lasting one, will not find great encouragement from these debates, to cling with much confidence to this belief.

[Courier, May 14.]

Members of the house of lords who disapproved of the peace—Duke of Richmond, marquis of Buckingham, lords Spencer, Grenville, Carysfort, Carlisle, Dorsetshire, Mansfield, Warwick, Carnarvon, Minto, Darlington, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Cawdor and Kenyon.

It is said a new squadron of 15 sail of the line is ordered to the West-Indies, to relieve a part of that which is now there.

The Renard frigate, with orders for the evacuation of Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucie, is under sailing orders; and the orders for the evacuation in the east are prepared.

Gen. V. Hobart is appointed lieutenant governor of Grenada, vice A. Houston, Esq. resigned.

Some English vessels having been prohibited from landing British goods in France, French vessels with brandies and wines have been denied permission to land them in England. An official correspondence has commenced on the subject.

The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia are to have an interview at Moscow in July.

May 12.

Buonaparte has declined receiving that national recompense which the tribunate wished to bestow upon him for his eminent services. On Friday last a deputation from that body waited upon him with an address of congratulation upon the restoration of peace, in which they took a rapid review of his con-

duct, and communicated to him the vote that had passed. He thanked them for their favourable opinion; declared that he was ambitious of no other recompense than the affection of his fellow-citizens, that the miseries of the people would always be his miseries—that he valued life only as he could render it serviceable to his country; and that death itself would have no sting, if his last looks could behold the prosperity of the republic equal to her glory.

Almost at the same moment that the deputation was expressing its wish, and Buonaparte was declining all recompense, a message was received from the tribunate by the legislative body, communicating the vote that had been passed the preceding day, with respect to the chief consul. For the conduct adopted by the legislative body, we cannot account in any satisfactory manner. As soon as the message was read, a member of the name of Darracq ascended the tribune, and in a very short speech made use of these words: "There is not one of us, of course, that does not entertain, with the tribunate, those sentiments of gratitude for the first magistrate, which are common to every man in France. But, from the nature of the functions of the legislative body, the moment, perhaps, is not arrived in which each of us can yield, upon this subject, to the wishes of his heart." He concluded by moving a general address of congratulation to the consuls, which was instantly agreed to, though another member moved a vote similar to that passed in the tribunate.

Does Buonaparte decline receiving a recompense in national domain or money, because that is not the species of recompense he aims at? Is there another reward for the bringing forward of which the moment is not yet arrived? [Courier.]

May 17.

Paris, May 11.

[Extract of a private letter.]

"The following project of a law is immediately to be submitted to the discussion of the French council of state, and no doubt is entertained but it will be adopted:

LEGION OF HONOUR.

Art. I. In virtue of the 37th article of the constitution, a legion of honour shall be formed.

II. This legion shall be divided into fifteen cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar station.

III. National property to the amount of 150,000 francs annually, shall be allotted to each cohort.

IV. Each cohort shall consist of seven great officers, twenty commandants, thirty subaltern officers, and three hundred and fifty privates.

V. The pay to be as follows:

To each great officer, 5000 francs per annum during life.

To each commandant, 2000 do.

To each subaltern, 1000 do.

To each private, 250 do. all during vita.

VI. Every individual, on his being admitted into the legion, shall swear on his conscience and honour, that he means to devote his existence to the welfare of the republic, to the preservation of its territory (in its integrity) to the defence of its government, its laws, and the property which it has rendered sacred, to oppose, by all means which justice, reason and the laws authorize, every undertaking, which may tend to the restoration of the feudal system, of titles and immunities attached to them; in fine, to exert his best, and most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of liberty and equality.

VII. A grand council shall be formed, consisting of the first consul, the two consuls, and four counsellors, one of whom is to be chosen from among the senators, by senators themselves; the legislative body is to elect another; the tribunate is to send one of its members, and the council of state chooses the fourth.

VIII. The first consul is, de jure, the chief of the legion, and president of the great council of administration.

IX. At each station there shall be established an asylum, properly endowed, for the members of the legion, whom old age or wounds received in the war of liberty, shall incapacitate him from continuing in the service.

Conditions required for being admitted.

"To have received arms of honour from the hands, or by the order of the first consul; to have rendered essential service in the war of liberty, either in the field or in the cabinet. In time of peace a candidate must prove that he has served 25 years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the republican war tells for four years."

S A L E M, June 29.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.—By Capt. Andrews.

A British packet arrived at Martinique the 28th instant, bringing intelligence that a fleet had sailed

from France with 11,000 troops on board, bound for the Windward Islands; and that they had then been 32 days on their passage. Martinique is to be delivered up to the French on the 27th of July—an event which is regretted by many of the French inhabitants, who fear that the present tranquillity will not be permanent, and that new scenes of distress await the long-afflicted islanders.—Numbers of the British merchants were preparing to leave the island on account of its approaching restoration to France.—The latest accounts from Guadeloupe were that the negroes at Basse-Terre had been completely quelled. They would have held out longer, had not their provisions failed. The inhabitants who had fled to the Saints, Dominique, &c. were returning, with confidence in the firm establishment of the French power.

BRIDGEFORD, (Conn.) June 30.

On Thursday last arrived off this port, on her way to New-York, the ship Enterprize, Ezekiel Hubbell, of this place, master, in 140 days from Canton. Capt. Hubbell has performed a circuitous and lengthy voyage of nearly two years and a half since he left New-York, and we expect has met with success proportionate to the greatness of his undertaking. Captain H. lost his second mate and two others of his crew.

Capt. Hubbell's route has been round Cape Horn, up the Pacific Ocean, upon the north-west coast, and thence to Canton, in the course of which he has had many scenes of danger, of anxiety, and some profitable traffic: one of the natives of Sandwich islands (where Cook was killed) he brought home with him, who is now in this place at school; a likely and ingenious lad of about twelve years of age, of an olive complexion, black straight hair, &c. who understands much and begins to speak our language.

We learn from Capt. Hubbell, that the natives of those islands are making great improvements from what they were in Captain Cook's day, by the help of some white mechanics settled there; have several deck vessels, &c. Also we learn that the native who killed Capt. Cook was yet living there, and was pointed out to Capt. Hubbell.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

In yesterday's Gazette we stated, that there had been fourteen fires at the Regulators, near Havanna, in one day. We should have said that there had been 14 successive fires in 14 days. This place, it was supposed, was set on fire by the lower class of people, in consequence of their distressed situation for want of provisions.—They were continually railing against the policy of their government, and our informant adds, that it is probable an insurrection will soon take place in that quarter.

A ship from Baltimore, belonging to Mr. Gray, of Salem, had arrived at Havanna, with 3000 barrels of flour.—The captain offered the intendant 1000 barrels of it to permit him to enter—it was agreed to—and on the eve of entering, it came to the knowledge of the governor, who ordered the ship away.—The next day, the intendant ordered her to remain in the harbour.—Thus she was situated when our informant failed—and it was doubtful whether the governor or intendant would succeed. The intendant, it is said, has long been in the habit of receiving solid inducements to permit American vessels to enter.—The governor, perhaps, more honest, has endeavoured to put a stop to it.—And thus he is at loggerheads with the intendant, and all the officers of the custom house.

It will amaze our readers to be informed that Buonaparte has at last reached the acme of his ambition. Before this time we presume, he has been declared perpetual consul. We found this opinion upon a printed handbill received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser last evening from Havre, by the ship Herkimer, of which the following is a literal translation. Not having our regular file of French papers, we are unable to ascertain upon what pretext the government has judged it necessary to adopt a measure so astonishingly bold, and perhaps too pregnant with danger. In our next, it is probable, we may have it in our power to present the public with some particulars respecting this very important circumstance.

NOTICE.

The mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city, that the registers prescribed by the arrest of the consuls of the 20th instant, to collect the votes of the citizens upon this question,

Shall Napoleon Buonaparte be consul for life? are opened at the secretary's office of the municipality, and will be closed the 3d of next month.

Similar registers are likewise to be opened at the secretary's office of the sub-prefecture, at the registry of all the tribunals, and at the office of the notaries.

At the city-hall of Havre, the 25th Floreal, year 10 of the French republic.

SERY, Mayor.

TAVEAU, Secretary.

* 15th May.

July 3.

Extract of a letter from the captain of an American vessel at Tunis, to his owners in this city, dated April 16th, 1802.

"West-India produce is now on the rise, and very little in the market, except what belongs to Mr. Eaton, who returned from Leghorn on the 12th of March. One reason of our still lying here is, the prospect of a rupture between this regency and the dey of Algiers. This circumstance may prove favourable to us: When rogues fall out, honest men

stand a better chance. The dey of Algiers has forbidden his subjects trading with this regency on pain of death."

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, resident at Havre, to his friend in this city, dated the 20th of May, 1802.

"Things in this country are going on strangely—all back again to the old system. Priests lead the van, and the order of the day is the institution of a legion D'HONNEUR, as it is styled, which is something like the old order of St. Louis. Those who are to compose it are to bear titles for life, though not hereditary, and to receive certain annual salaries. It is intended to be a recompense to those who have exerted themselves during the revolution, and every one who has gained a sabre of honour, is a member. There are, however, different grades and different salaries; and you will no doubt agree with me, that if it is not nobility, it is the ladder to it.

"Buonaparte is to be named first consul for life—to be nominated by the people, viz. A paper or book is to be opened in every department, and all those who are of opinion that such a step will be for the good of the country to sign Yes; and the others No—as if any man dare say No.

"Report says a conspiracy was lately formed against him by 15 generals who are at present under arrest—Massena and Angereau are among the number.—Duroc, his aid-de-camp, is said to have discovered it, and informed him that he was to be assassinated in descending the stairs of the Thuilleries when going to the review. He was at the head of the staircase when Duroc told him this, but he bade him give his arm, descend immediately, and beware to betray the least symptoms of fear or suspicion. It is said the conspirators, unadvised of his descending so quick, forebore the attack, but waited for his return. He took, however, another staircase—such is the story as report tells it—and supposed to be true.

"For my part I do not calculate on the present posture of affairs being of long duration—God knows; however, how it may end."

Latest from France.

Capt. McKeown, of the ship Mars, arrived here on Saturday, in 39 days from Havre-de-Grace, politely furnished the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with a Havre paper of the 20th of May, from which we have translated the following interesting article:

Sitting of the legislative body.

May 17, 1802.

The counsellors of state, Bruix, Desselles, and Dupuis, were introduced.

Bruix mounted the tribune: "We are going," said he, "again to take possession of several of our colonies: It is of the first moment that we should remove the fears of the planters.

"It is known to you in what manner the illusions of liberty and equality have been propagated in those remote countries, where the striking difference between the civilized and the uncivilized man, the difference of climate, colours and habits, and principally the security of European families, imperiously required a great inequality in the civil and political state of individuals.

"It is also known, what has been the fatal consequence of these innovations, so eagerly pursued by zealots, most of whom were, doubtless, actuated by the honourable intention of promoting the cause of humanity, and who, while endeavouring to render the inhabitants of the colonies indiscriminately equal in rights, have only rendered them equally unhappy.

"Slavery, then," added the orator, "must be maintained in such of our colonies, as have constantly flourished under the regime; in others, let us hasten to substitute for delusive and seducing theories, an healing system, the combination of which must be adapted to circumstances, variant of themselves, and confided to the wisdom of the government."

Bruix then read the following project of a law:

Art. I. In the colonies restored to France conformably to the treaty of Amiens, SLAVERY shall be maintained agreeably to the laws and regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

II. It shall be the same in the other French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

III. The traffic in slaves and their importation into the said colonies, shall be conducted agreeably to the regulations existing prior to the year 1789.

IV. Notwithstanding all anterior laws, the regime of the colonies shall be subject for the period of ten years, to the regulations of the government.

The discussion of this project was appointed for the 20th May.

July 7.

In the Virginia Argus, we find a long address from John W. Eppes, of Chesterfield, in which he says, "Mr. Giles, the present representative of Amelia and Chesterfield district, having declared to me his determination to retire at the close of the next session of congress, I make you an offer of my services as your representative, and then promises his republican friends a steady adherence to principle, &c. &c.

It appears by an article under the Paris head, that the meditated expedition to Louisiana, under general Bernadotte, has been suddenly deferred: that general has been ordered to reside some leagues from Paris, and the government makers who were manufacturing a new system for that country, being discharged from

their service.—This event is received by some as a proof that France has relinquished her intention of colonizing Louisiana. We do not consider it in this manner. Concerns more interesting to the ambition of Buonaparte, now exclusively occupy his attention. The consolidation of absolute power, in his own person, and the establishment of a succession, are considerations to him paramount to all territorial acquisitions. For these objects, every other will for a time be overlooked. Until he shall have entrenched himself with every royal prerogative; and attained an elevation which will defy competition, the exterior concerns of the government will be left to take their natural course. We may believe that as long as France is engrossed by this object, the tranquillity of other countries will remain uninterrupted.

July 9.

An electrical apparatus on the Galvanic principle, is now placed in the Museum in the state-house. From this new and interesting invention, we possess the advantage of obtaining an electrical shock when the air is so damp that a spark cannot be had with the best constructed machine on the old principle, and that also without labour. How far it may become useful in a medicinal view, deserves inquiry.

SAVANNA, June 22.

By a gentleman from Louisville, we learn, that a duel was fought, sometime last week, between major-general James Jackson, (late governor of this state, now a senator in congress) and Col. Robert Watkins. We have not been able to obtain the particulars relative to this occurrence, other, than that after having exchanged four shots, the fifth, gen. Jackson received the ball of his antagonist in the body, which lodged near the back bone. Col. Watkins received no injury.

The legislature of this state, which was called together by the governor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the articles of agreement between this state and the United States relative to the western land, rose last week, having first ratified, we understand, on their part, the said articles of agreement.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, at Baltimore, June 1802.

On motion resolved, That there be two censors appointed in each county of this state, four in the city of Baltimore, two in the city of Annapolis, two in Frederick-town, and one in Hagar's-town, whose duty it shall be to see that the medical and chirurgical law be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners, and that the penalties thereof be inflicted on trespassers, as well as to execute such other duties as may be required of them by the bye laws.

Resolved unanimously, That the following gentlemen be appointed censors:

For the city of Baltimore, Drs. Coulter, Crawford, Alexander and Moores; for the city of Annapolis, Drs. Shaff and Ghiselin; for Frederick-town, Drs. Tyler and Baltzell; for Hagar's-town, Dr. Pindell; for Anne-Arundel county, Dr. C. A. Warfield and Dr. Wm. Murray; for St. Mary's, Drs. Jackson and Roach; for Kent, Drs. Worrell and Scott; for Calvert, Drs. Parran and Bourne; for Charles, Drs. Wood and Jamelson; for Baltimore, Drs. Cromwell and Love; for Talbot, Drs. Martin and Johnson; for Somerset, Drs. King and Jones; for Dorchester, Drs. White and Wyevill; for Cecil, Drs. King and Miller; for Prince-George's, Drs. Beans and Marshall; for Frederick, Drs. Smith and Hilliary; for Queen-Anne's, Drs. Noel and Thomas; for Harford, Drs. Davis and J. Archer, junior; for Caroline, Drs. Keene and Mace; for Washington, Drs. Young and Jacques; for Montgomery, Drs. Anderson and Magruder; for Allegany, Drs. Lynn and Murrow.

Resolved unanimously, That it shall also be the duty of the censors to obtain complete lists of the practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, and that they transmit or bring them to the next meeting of the faculty.

On motion, resolved, That an executive medical and chirurgical committee be appointed, consisting of fifteen members for the western and seven for the eastern shore (exclusive of the president and secretary, who shall be deemed members ex officio,) who may meet from time to time on their own adjournments, to receive any medical communications or other information that may be made to them during the recess of the faculty; that they be empowered to form such rules and regulations as they may think necessary for their own internal government, and that it be the duty of this committee to report the result of their proceedings to the faculty at their stated meetings.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the executive committee for the western shore: Dr. John Archer, sen. Dr. Daniel Moores, Dr. Allston Alexander, Dr. J. T. Shaff, Dr. R. Ghiselin, Dr. John Campbell White, Dr. Charles A. Warfield, Dr. John Owen, Dr. Robert H. Archer, Dr. George Brown, Dr. Colin Mackenzie, Dr. Tyler, Dr. John Crawford, Dr. John Coulter, and Dr. John Archer, junior. For the eastern shore, Dr. Annals Martin, Dr. Stephen T. Johnson, Dr. James M. Anderson, Dr. T. Thomas, Dr. P. E. Noel, Dr. Morgan Broome, and Dr. John Mace.

NATHANIEL POTTER, Sec'y. of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

P. S. The editors of news-papers throughout the state of Maryland will promote the cause of humanity

publishing the above resolutions in their respective papers.

Accounts from the Italian republic mention, that a convention of the three electoral colleges was to be held the 15th May at Milan, to decide on the question, shall Buonaparte continue president of this republic for life?

IMPORTANT.

We learn from captain Jackson, who arrived here yesterday in twelve days from St. Mary's, that just before he failed, he was informed by a Spanish gentleman of respectability direct from W. Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 troops. This news was generally believed at St. Mary's, and filled them with apprehensions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowles's privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havana for St. Augustine, valued at 4,000 pounds sterling—the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour,—both of which were sent into a port the west side of Cuba, the name of which captain Jackson does not recollect. (N. Y. paper.)

Annapolis, July 15.

W. BROGDEN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. S. SPARROW, Queen-Anne,

ONE likely negro man, about twenty-five years of age, has been accustomed to waiting in the house and cleaning horses, one young woman and child, one cow, one yearling, and one electrical machine. Six months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with approved security. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock.

ISAAC DUCKETT.

July 1, 1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers and Margaret Lee Rogers being seized of a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called BACKLAND, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, and the said land having been sold by the subscriber, guardian to the infant heirs, and trustee for the purpose, but not yet conveyed to the purchaser, NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on behalf of the said heirs and the said trustee, by petition, to Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the said land, agreeably to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM KILTY.

May 12, 1802.

SOME person or persons having removed three BOUNDARIES of my land, near Annapolis, heretofore set by consent, I therefore, will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one who will discover the person, or persons, who have removed the said boundaries.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton.

July 13, 1802.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has obtained an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, to sell the personal property of SAMUEL DEALE, late of said county, deceased, consisting of cattle, oxen, hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, &c. The above property will be sold on Thursday the twenty-ninth day of July, for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

ELIZABETH DEALE.

All persons having claims against the deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the day of sale.

July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Calvert county, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of RICHARD CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of January next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 29th day of June, 1802.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, Calvert county, Executor.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration to the estate of SAMUEL WARD, of BENJAMIN, deceased, requests all those who have claims against said estate to present them, legally attested, for payment, and those indebted to make payment, to

NATHAN WARD, Administrator.

July 6, 1802.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,
BENJAMIN TALBERT,
PAUL TALBERT,
JOHN TALBERT,
WILLIAM D. BALL.

May 18, 1802.

In CHANCERY, June 29, 1802.
The creditors of William Biggs, deceased,
against
The attorney-general.

THE said creditors apply, by their bill, for a decree directing the sale of the real estate of the said William Biggs, for the payment of his just debts; they state, that the said Biggs died intestate, without leaving any known heir capable of inheriting his said estate, and the chancellor having, from his own knowledge, reason to believe that the said Biggs hath died without any such heir, it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the twenty-third day of July next, to the intent that all persons may have notice of the application of the said creditors, and that any person who may conceive himself interested may be warned to appear here in person, or by a solicitor, before the tenth day of September next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy,

Tell.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to apply to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts and parts of tracts of land, viz. a tract called the WIDOW'S PURCHASE, it being part of a tract of land called RILEY'S RANGE, also a tract called DUCKMAN'S EMPLOYMENT, it being also part of the tract called Riley's Range, a tract called MOOR'S CULTIVATION, a tract called FARMER'S CULTIVATION, and my part of a tract of land called STRIFE, agreeable to the acts of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

COLMORE DUVAL.

June 10, 1802.

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,
STATE OF MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office; and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Comr.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday last, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry papers, amongst which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of said note is stopped it will be useless to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any person who shall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof.

May 18, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Calvert county court, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land called SWINSON'S REST, lying in said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

ELIZABETH DARE.

Calvert county, July 1, 1802.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE SHIPLEY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this first day of July, 1802.

DUNCAN SHIPLEY, Administrator.

On Tuesday the 20th of July next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at JOHN WOODARD'S tavern, on Elk Ridge, ALL the tracts or parcels of land, whereon A Charles Hammond, of Charles, now lives, called, September the 14th, 1739, I was born John Hammond, son of John, containing six hundred and sixty-six acres, and Addition, containing thirty acres, and one negro man, one negro woman, and three children, three head of horses, one cart, and ten head of black cattle; taken in execution as the property of CHARLES HAMMOND, of Charles, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias out of Anne-Arundel county court, at the suit of WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 372, North Third-street Philadelphia, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: IN FIVE VOLUMES. BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
"Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
"Thus wondrous fair! Thyself how wondrous
"then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Wesley stands in competition with the first writers of the present age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by long experience in scientific studies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the wisdom and happiness of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuse, nor expressed in many words; but comprised in so moderate a compass, as not to require any large expense, either of time or money. Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is known with any degree of certainty, either with regard to the earth or the heavens, and this in the plainest dress; simply and nakedly expressed, in the most clear, easy, and intelligible manner, that the nature of things would allow. To which are added, the most valuable discoveries both of our own and the foreign societies, ancient and modern. The learned have admired this performance as a most useful and instructive compendium.

CONDITIONS.

- I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.
- II. A volume will be published every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.
- III. Subscribers names will be annexed to the last volume.
- IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontispiece, executed by the first American artist.
- V. As soon as sufficient encouragement is met with the work shall be put to press.
- VI. Those who obtain ten subscribers, and are responsible for their payment, shall receive one copy gratis.

Subscriptions received at this office.

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will continue their custom as usual, he assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give complete satisfaction. He has laid in the best materials, and will execute his work in the neatest manner. Gentlemen may suit themselves with good and serviceable shoes for servants, on the usual credit.

May 29, 1802.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of THOMAS N. STOCKETT, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY STOCKETT, Administratrix.

June 22, 1802.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 30th of April, a stout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who says he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, shews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his clothing an old shirt, kersey jacket and trousers, and has a large scar on his left ankle. The owner is requested to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be sold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
And for sale, by
GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is
an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq.** attorney-general
of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's elixir. It has been used in my family
for two or three years past, with uniform success,
whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
rendered medicine necessary—I have myself found it
an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
taught several months ago. He breathed with the
greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weaken-
ing sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
desires to give this public testimony in favour of this
invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	Stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
&c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above
complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
and which had baffled every article in the Materia
Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If
you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
respectable medical advice was followed, and every
probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
plication enabled her to walk across the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of var-
ious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and
bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with
violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
tenderest infant of a week old, and no worms exist
in the body; but will, without effort or griping, cleanse
the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and erup-
tions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS.

And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
the Ascarides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
privation of speech, starting and grinding of the
teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy
and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying
Lozenges* which have been constantly attended with
success in all complaints similar to those above de-
scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
medy known, and has restored to health and strength
a great number when in an advanced stage of this
fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
given for every part of the necessary treatment in
such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
Harford-road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
gor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend **Mr. JOHN MOLTHER,**
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended
to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
different occasions I have used this medicine as a
purgative substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the
most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
Europe.

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
flammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sun-
burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to health—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges of
rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not con-
taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
tormenting smart which attends the application of
other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
to be used with safety by persons, in every situation,
and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevents its morbid secretions; to re-
store and mend the appetite; to procure a free per-
spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
brated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at
the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.**